

JULY 26, 1972

Experts Foresee Draw With Fischer**Spassky Rallies in Seventh Game**

REYKJAVIK, July 25 (UPI).—Champion Boris Spassky played past his regulation time to study the chessboard for 42 minutes tonight, and then adjourned the seventh game of his world title match against Bobby Fischer.

Fischer held a pawn advantage at adjournment but most experts, including international grand masters, said the game appeared headed for a draw.

The American challenger, who arrived four minutes late for today's game and once again barred television cameras from filming it, held a one-point advantage in the 24-game, \$250,000 championship tourney. With each game victory worth a point, Fischer had 3.5 points, Spassky 2.5. One game ended in a draw.

Fischer, who opted for the Najdorf variation defense, with the Argentine grand master who invented it in the crowd, mired his king out of check on his 40th move.

Spassky sat back in the new black leather swivel chair, just like Fischer's, which the Icelandic organizers gave him, and rocked gently—studying the board. He

had five minutes left on his clock.

The match rules are that each player must complete 40 moves in two and a half hours and 18 moves in every hour thereafter.

Thus, Spassky's first move already has cost him most of his allotted time for making 15 more possible moves tomorrow.

The crowd filed into the hall from the cafeteria and corridors and for 45 minutes watched in complete silence the Russian pondered the chessboard. On a occasional cough or whisper broke the stillness.

Four or five times Spassky leaned forward as if to make his 41st move, but each time leaned back in his chair.

Fischer, coming straight from a couple of sets of indoor tennis, arrived four minutes late and immediately set up a Sicilian defense.

Spassky had left the stage and was not present when Fischer arrived. The Russian world champion strode back after Fischer's opening response of his queen's bishop pawn. The two shook hands and sat down.

Spassky swiveled in his new chair from side to side.

Fischer got up and went to Schmid to make a verbal protest.

The complaint concerned the chess board. He told Schmid that the colors on this board did not match properly.

The arbiter took up a letter and read something from it to Fischer.

The challenger returned to his seat.

The game was being played on a plain wooden board to fulfill Fischer's demand that the chessboard be changed. The challenger had complained in waiting previously that a special marble board made by Icelandic artisans for the world championship had uneven lines which bothered his concentration. Spassky agreed to change boards to suit Fischer.

Quick Start

The two played quickly in the opening moves, Spassky taking only nine minutes to complete his first 10 moves and Fischer 15 minutes. At the end of the first 10 moves, Fischer had a pawn advantage.

The challenger developed the Najdorf variation of the Sicilian defense.

Spassky took nearly 40 minutes pondering his 12th move and Fischer went backstage for a drink of orange juice.

The play slowed considerably as the players entered the middle game, struggling for position on the board.

"Spassky is really fighting for his title today," Icelandic grand master Fridrik Olafsson said. "He is trying very hard. After the 15th move he is in a better position and really got good value for his sacrifices."

He referred to two pawns. Spassky had earlier lost to Fischer.

International masters and chess experts agreed that Fischer held an inferior board position after 17 moves.

The champion spent about 20 minutes studying his 18th move, rocking back and forth and spinning around in his new chair. Fischer was backstage when Spassky completed his move. The American trotted back onstage to study the board.

At the 30th move, Fischer, with 50 minutes left on his clock, had exactly twice as much time as Spassky to make the remaining 10 moves.

"Fischer's winning," said Yugoslav Milutin Lazarevic after long deliberation. "Total elapsed time of 190 minutes.

Moves in the 7th Game

REYKJAVIK, July 25 (AP).—Moves in the seventh world chess championship game:

SPASSKY	FISCHER	Time: Spassky 105 minutes. Fischer 70 minutes.
1. P-K4	P-QB4	24. P-K13 P-K14
2. K1-K3	P-Q3	25. R(R1)-K1 Q-K5
3. P-Q4	PxP	26. QxQ KxQ
4. K1-P	K1-K3	27. R-K2 K-K12
5. K1-Q3	P-QR3	28. Kt-R5 P-K13
6. E-KK15	P-K3	29. Kt-E4 Kt-Q4
7. P-E1	Q-K13	30. Kt-B4 B-B4
8. Q-Q2	QxP	31. Kt-K7 R-Q5
9. K1-K2	R-K6	32. P-B4 K1-K6
10. B-Q3	B-K2	33. R-B3 Kt-P
11. P-R3		34. PxP P-K15
Time: Spassky 52 minutes, Fischer 25 minutes.		Time: Spassky 92 minutes. Fischer 90 minutes.
12. B-R4	Kt-KP	35. R-Q3 P-R4
13. Kt-K1	B-B3	36. P-R3 K1-K4
14. P-B3	PxP	37. Kt(K17)-BxKt
Time: Spassky 63 minutes, Fischer 40 minutes.		Q6
15. B-K5(ch) PxR		38. Kt-B2 R-B8(ch)
16. Kt(P)ch K-B1		39. K-K2 K1-K5
17. Kt-B	K-B3	Time: Spassky 146 minutes, Fischer 121 minutes.
18. Kt-Q6	R-Q1	40. Kt-K5(ch) K-K13
19. Kt(P)K13 Q-K2		
Time: Spassky 99 minutes, Fischer: 60 minutes.		
20. Q-B4	P-KK13	Game adjourned until tomorrow
21. P-QB4	B-K4	After the adjournment, Spassky 145 minutes. Fischer 120 minutes.
22. Q-Q5	B-K6(ch)	Spassky then took an additional 42 minutes before handing his sealed 1st move to the referee, for a total elapsed time of 190 minutes.
23. K-R1	P-B5	

**Survey Indicates Wallace Decision
On No 3d Party Hurts McGovern**

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP).—The Louis Harris Survey says that Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic presidential nominee, might lose as much as 5 percentage points in the fall election as a result of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace's decision not to run as a third-party candidate.

The survey, released yesterday, said that interviews in 1,901 households conducted nationwide between July 1 and July 6 showed that 57 percent of the Wallace vote would go to Presidents Nixon and 35 percent to Sen. McGovern.

The net result would be a 5-percentage-point loss for Sen. McGovern, according to the survey, which also provided a breakdown among Northerners, Southerners, Catholics, independent union members, suburbanites, middle-income voters and persons under 30.

At this stage of the campaign, the survey said, Wallace voters in the North preferred Mr. Nixon by 55 percent to 25 percent for Sen. McGovern. In the South, the returns showed Wallace supporters choosing Mr. Nixon by 61 percent to 25 percent for Sen. McGovern.

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Eagleton Was in Hospitals or 'Fatigue'

Closes 3 Stays

Between '60 and '66

WISTER, S.D., July 25 (AP)—Democratic vice-presidential nominee Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri disclosed today that he was voluntarily hospitalized him three times between 1960 and 1966, "but that since then he enjoyed good, sound, solid health."

Sen. George McGovern, of South Dakota, the Democratic presidential nominee, said he had not heard about the hospitalizations. Once he picked Sen. Eagleton to be his running mate, but added, "I am fully satisfied by his examination." Sen. McGovern applauded Sen. Eagleton's "good judgment" in seeking medical aid before needed it.

Eagleton, 42, outlined his history after a morning conference with Sen. McGovern at his vacation retreat in the Black Hills of South Dakota, that the American people might to the full story rumors throughout his about his health.

Hard-Working Man

three occasions in my life, voluntarily gone into hospital serious exhaustion and," he said. "The most recent was in September, 1966, he

said the hospitalizations from his being "a rather hard-working man." But these incidents, he said, "I placed myself a great deal

of the hospitalizations, of about one month in Barnes Hospital in St. Louis in December, and a second of about three at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., in September, included counseling from a psychiatrist, including electric treatment and sleeping

a third hospitalization was four days at the Mayo in December, 1964.

Sen. Eagleton said he had undergone physical examinations Friday from a Senate physician and yesterday in Bethesda.

Complete results are due

in the week but Sen. Eagleton said the doctor told him,

two pounds overweight and half a hemoroid."

Take It Easier

said that it took these exercises to enable him to learn to take it a little easier and intends in the forthcoming

"to give it all that I on a measured basis."

answer to a question, Sen. Eagleton said, "Alcohol was not in any iota way, shape or whatever." He added,

that what he called

the reports of an Eagleton

ing problem have surfaced

in the past.

Sen. McGovern said when he d Sen. Eagleton to be his

running mate, "I didn't

if there were any problems

his past that he thought

cause serious problems

he said no."

Sen. Eagleton informed

about the hospitalizations

the weekend after their nomination.

Sen. McGovern made clear, "I think Tom Eagleton is fully qualified in mind, body and spirit to vice-president."

Asked whether he would have asked him if he had known about Sen. Eagleton's hospitalizations, Sen. McGovern said, "I wouldn't have hesitated one minute if I'd known everything Sen. Eagleton has said here today."

even East Germans

scare to the West

PASSAU, Germany, July 25 (UPI)—Police said today that

an East German managed to

ach West Germany in different

ways unnoticed by Communist border guards.

Two laborers crossed into Austria near this Danube town in the Austrian border. A young married couple managed to reach West German territory after traveling through Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Austria, they added.

Further north, a young metal worker swam the Elbe River to reach the West. Two other refugees crossed the border in Lower Saxony.



A COOL RECEPTION—Residents of Queens in New York City surge forward in attempt to buy blocks of dry ice during power failure affecting 215,000 persons in New York area Monday. The few lucky people able to get the ice had to pay \$8 for a block. Emergency was caused by failure of seven of 12 feeder cables in Brooklyn substation.

Associated Press

Power Restored to 2 N.Y. Boroughs After 16-Hour Break

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—

The power went back on early today for most of the estimated 500,000 residents of Brooklyn and Queens who had been without electricity for up to 16 hours after seven feeder cables burned out.

The restoration of power to most of Brooklyn and Queens marked the end of the second widespread power blackout due to failing Consolidated Edison Co. feeder lines since the current

heat wave began 10 days ago. The latest power loss, which began yesterday morning, caused Aqueduct Race Track to shut down for the day and allowed about 40 million gallons of raw sewage to flow through the powerless Jamaica treatment plant into Jamaica Bay.

The water supply was cut off or interrupted for about 20,000 Queens residents and all criminal courts in Queens were blacked out. Some arraignments were held in courtrooms with adequate sunlight. One court session was held by flashlight.

A Con Edison spokesman attributed the feeder cable malfunctions to the heat and heavy rains.

However, Milton Munsen, the city's municipal services administrator, said, "We're not satisfied with Con Edison's explanation. The city of New York cannot continue under a system where we take these kinds of risks and have these kinds of problems."

Bodies of Women Found on Peak

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, July 25 (AP)—The bodies of three missing Japanese women mountain climbers were found Saturday at the 15,000-foot level of Alaska's Mount McKinley.

The three women disappeared June 29 while making what was intended to be a final 1,000-foot dash to McKinley's 20,320-foot summit.

The bodies were found by rescue climber Ray Gamet, who said if appeared the three women had reached the summit and were caught in a snowstorm while moving back down to their base camp.

Seventy-four of the untreated syphilis were still alive last January.

Syphilis is a highly contagious infection spread through sexual contact. If left untreated, it can cause blindness, deafness, deterioration of bones, teeth and the central nervous system, insanity, heart disease and death.

Records Reviewed

In 1968, the PHS Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, which has been in charge of the Tuskegee study, reviewed records of 276 syphilis, both treated and untreated, who participated in the experiment.

It found that seven men died as a direct result of syphilis, 154 died of heart failure. But CDC officials say that they cannot determine now how many of those deaths were caused by syphilis or how many additional deaths may have been linked to the disease.

PHS officials responsible for initiating the Tuskegee study have since retired and current PHS officials said initially they did not know their identity.

But later, a PHS official said the study was initiated in 1932 by Dr. J. R. Holler, assistant surgeon-general in the service's Venereal Disease Section, who subsequently became division chief.

Of the decision not to give penicillin to the untreated syphilis once it became widely available, the official Dr. J. D. Millar, said:

Logical Candidate

I doubt that it was a one-man decision. These things seldom do. Whoever was director of the VD section at that time, in 1946 or 1947, would be the most logical candidate if you had to pin it down.

Dr. Millar, current chief of the venereal disease branch of the CDC, said he did not know who headed the VD section in those years.

Earlier, Dr. Millar had said that "the study began when attitudes were much different on treatment and experimentation. At this point in time, with our current knowledge of treatment of the disease and the revolutionary change in approach to human experimentation, I don't believe the program would be undertaken."

More Protests On French Tests

PARIS, July 25 (Reuters)—New Zealand has notified the French government that three New Zealand protest vessels are heading for the French nuclear testing site in the South Pacific, the New Zealand Embassy here said today.

Embassy officials said they had informed the French Foreign Ministry 10 days ago and the French ambassador in Wellington had also been notified. The three ships were named as the Boy Roel, the Magic Isle and the Tamura.

The Picture Is Changing

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, July 25 (UPI)—A spurt in arrests of heroin manufacturers and dealers in France has produced a new picture of the European side of the American drug trade. And it doesn't quite fit the film version of "The French Connection."

Tom Murphy, an American Embassy official who devotes most of his time to the campaign against heroin, no longer believes that two or three "families" dominate the traffic, in the style of the American Mafia.

"We believed in the stories that it all to the Ordins and Vauvrais," two Marseilles-based families of Corsican background, Mr. Murphy said in an interview. "But now that we have better intelligence, we are getting good intelligence, we no longer see any role for a 'Mister Big.'

"The pattern we see is more that of an assortment of small-scale entrepreneurs who drift in and out of deals with each other. They are financially scrambling to raise money."

Mr. Murphy said this did not guarantee that there wasn't a "Mister Big"—the kingpin who runs and organizes the traffic—but if there is, he's a financier and we doubt that he's permanently in the business. He's in and out."

Big Dividend

Mobilization of French police efforts to intercept heroin traffic has begun to reap an impressive payoff.

Three heroin-processing laboratories were seized in the eight days between July 14 and 21, and according to a news agency report, the persons accused in connection with these three have told police of the location of two more. This would bring to seven the total found by French police this year. In the previous decade, six French labs were found.

A large-scale relief map of Marseilles area hangs in Mr. Murphy's office. Two red pins were stuck in it, showing where labs were found. He hadn't yet had time to pinpoint the others.

The seizures and accompanying arrests produce more information about the techniques and customs of the traffic, and more clues and telltale signs to guide police in further searches.

The bodies were found by rescue climber Ray Gamet, who said if appeared the three women had reached the summit and were caught in a snowstorm while moving back down to their base camp.

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French Seize Two More Narcotics Mills

with no known previous criminal records or backgrounds.

They ran a family garage, with a government contract to tow away cars broken down on the superhighway between Marseilles and Aix-en-Provence, although Marcel, who seems to have been the leader, calls himself a film producer. The family business wasn't doing very well.

It isn't clear yet how they launched themselves in the heroin trade on the side, but police figure they produced about two tons in the last two years. That works out, at Marseilles export prices, to about \$5,000 a month each.

Price Difference

A kilogram of pure heroin sells for \$10,000 to \$15,000 in Marseilles, but the New York wholesale price is about \$250,000.

"The money on this side just isn't worth it for our Marocca types," Mr. Murphy said.

The Long brothers and Mr. Azouzou were caught by the most prosaic kind of police work, but there was the greatly intensified anti-heroin drive in France that turned what might have been routine raids into a spectacular coup.

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The police found a gun in the glove compartment. The truck appeared to have a cargo of brooms and ordinary drugstore items. But hidden underneath were a number of vats and large pots, which proved to be a heroin laboratory.

A few hundred yards from the truck was an isolated cottage. More lab equipment had already been installed there, and there was a plastic bag holding 15 kilos of pure heroin.

The arrests were made on Friday night. The following Sunday, the concierge of an apartment building in a suburb of Aix-en-Provence stumbled on some sinister trash in the ditch beside a major highway. Included were a Sten gun, an automatic pistol, a grenade and cartridges. He notified police.

A police investigation led to Huguette Schiano, Marcel Long's mistress, who lived in a villa he had rented. Nobody was home.

The police broke into the house and found signs of a hasty departure—food in the oven, piles

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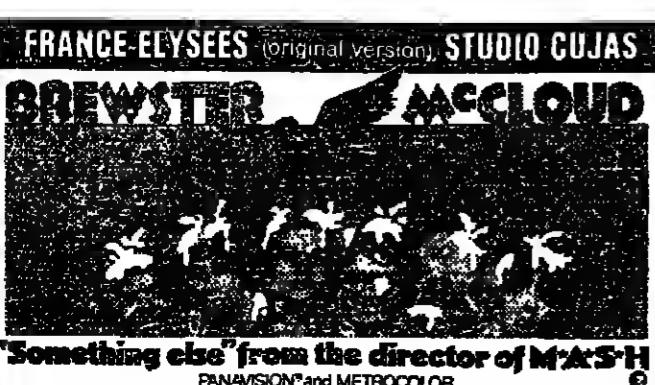
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Lance Reventlow, 37, Dies With 3 Others in Plane Crash

ASPEN, Colo., July 25 (AP)—Lance Reventlow, 37, former auto racing driver and son of Woolworth heiress Barbara Hutton, was killed in a plane crash last evening, the sheriff's office reported today.

Three others, all Aspen residents, were killed when a Cessna-206, a single-engine craft, went down in a box canyon during a thunderstorm about 10 miles east of this mountain resort town, the sheriff's office said.

Mr. Reventlow had maintained a home here the past six years and taught riding the last three seasons.

A spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said the plane left the Aspen airport at 5:50 p.m. EDT yesterday and apparently crashed on a return flight.

The FAA spokesman said the wreckage was found shortly before dark after an Aspen-bound pilot heard a locator beacon, a device which emits radio signals from downed aircraft.

A helicopter was sent to the site, the FAA said, and searchers discovered the four bodies, which were recovered this morning. The FAA identified the other

victims as Gifford Hooker, 29, Robert Wolf, and Barbara Baker, all of Aspen.

Mr. Reventlow was the son of Miss Hutton's second husband, Danish Count Kurt Haugevitz-Reventlow. His mother was married seven times.

Mr. Reventlow won international fame in the late 1950s as a daredevil race-car driver and won numerous trophies with his Scarab racing car.

He married actress Jill St. John in 1959 and they were divorced in 1964. The following year he married movie starlet Cheryl Holdridge. His mother gave them a \$500,000 home as a wedding gift. Mr. Reventlow became less active in racing after his marriage to Miss Holdridge. He turned to polo, then skiing.

Mr. Reventlow was born in London and at 21 he had the choice of becoming a U.S. British or Danish citizen. He chose U.S. citizenship.

Mr. Reventlow's childhood was stormy as he was the object of a tug-of-war between his parents. He was made a ward of an English Chancery Court in 1938 and could not be taken out of its jurisdiction without its consent until he came of age, thus frustrating the court's wishes to have his son become a Danish nobleman.

Miss Hutton and the count were divorced in March, 1941. Count Haugevitz-Reventlow died in 1969.

Columbia Dean Shot; Police Seek Student

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP)—The dean of students at Columbia College was shot five times today and police said his assailant apparently was a student. Dean Henry S. Coleman was in serious condition in St. Luke's Hospital with three bullets in his chest.

The shooting occurred at 2:30 p.m. in Hamilton Hall, where Mr. Coleman's office is situated. Police were seeking a student who had had an argument with Mr. Coleman.

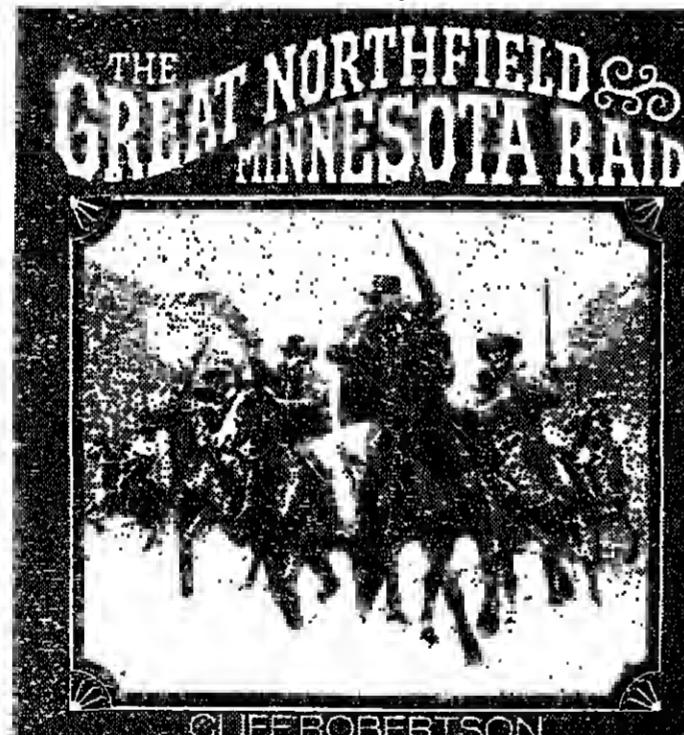
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For information write to:

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Financial Expert,

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JULY 26, 1972

Challenge to Provisionals

British Troops Enter IRA Redoubt

The army said that a patrol found the body of a man, later identified as a Protestant, who had been shot in the head in West Belfast. Residents of the mainly Protestant area said that he had been shot by gunmen firing from the nearby Roman Catholic Lower Falls area.

He was the fourth person to die in the last 24 hours.

An army announcement said that patrols today entered the Creggan area, the main stronghold of the Provisionals in Londonderry, as well as the adjacent Bogside district. The army said

yesterday that patrols entry into the Bogside for the week-end for the first time in nearly a year.

No details were given of operations other than those mentioned.

A security source entry by troops into the area was significant, said the Provisionals. Penetration was more difficult and it were a good two miles of the Creggan and Bogside districts.

Political sources said that British secretly armored tank supports with bulldozer blade province in what is to be a full-scale of the Creggan and Bogside areas.

There was no comment report from the army.

Soldiers found rifle and small-arms ammunition hidden in a mattress and knives in Belfast Lodge area. Sixty were detained through city and turned over to questioning. Eight of arrested in Kilkeel.

Troops removed barricades around the Ardoyne, Divis and New Lodge areas. The resistance. But it had a barricade in the Ardoyne, blew up and

Snipers and youths

percussion bombs at army post in Belfast's town area during the the army said.

A spokesman said it were unable to return cause the gunmen to children as shields. No hurt.

In Newry, 35 miles of Belfast, explosions damaged two gas stations. Two people were planted rounds who drove out at gunpoint and later I Irish Republic.

Yugoslavia & It 'Liquidated' Croat Terror

BELGRADE, July 25 (UPI)—Yugoslav security forces "liquidated" 17 of 19 Croatian exile terrorists that country last in Interior Ministry said.

It said that among them were the leaders of known as Utash.

The two survivors hiding and trying to way to the frontier but forces were on their tannounced said.

Utash ruled Croatia a puppet state during World War II. They fled before the Russians as Hitler's Nazis disintegrated. Since then have been trying to the Yugoslav government establish Croatia as a state.

Last night's command that the two leaders Adolf Andric and Ambroze were also leaders terrorist organization called the initials are believed to stand for Revolucionario Bratian Revolutionary Brod

much of the federal property in the West is public domain land which is leased for livestock grazing. But commission members said later that this category was not covered in the program to turn property over to states and local governments for parks.

"We have not even looked at the question of public domain land," presidential counselor Donald Rumsfeld said.

Of the 760 million acres of land owned by the government, Mr. Rumsfeld said, about 707 million acres are classed as public domain land. The rest is in the category of "acquired land" and this is the property being studied for possible recreational use.

Mr. Nixon said that the government had made a good start in releasing land in 38 states for new parks. But he said that there is a tendency in the bureaucracy to "get a vested interest" in a piece of federal property and to resist turning it over for park use.

He said that some bureaucrats' arms should be twisted to accelerate the program.

Italian Party Elects

ROME, July 25 (UPI)—King Giovanni Malagodi, Minister in Italy's recently formed coalition government, has been elected yesterday to lead the Liberal party. Bignardi was elected Malagodi's former party-general.

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Soviet Threat**Analysts Believe China Shining A-Arms Program**

By William Beecher

TON, July 25 (UPI).—American analysts believe China is rapidly building a tactical nuclear and special aircraft defense, a major Soviet test across the border up a nuclear defense line should fail.

China has tested some nuclear weapons ranging from 30 kilotons to 300 kilotons that can be delivered by a tactical fighter-bomber of Chinese design, known in the West as the F-6.

China is now mass-producing the F-6 at a rate of about 15 a month. Of the 300 produced during the last two years, at least 200 already have been placed in operational squadrons.

China seems to be abandoning its old defensive concept of deploying primarily poorly equipped militia and paramilitary units along the border to draw Soviet divisions deep into Chinese territory before attempting to engage them with regular troops to the front and guerrilla units to the rear.

Based on this analysis, China recently has been moving several first-line army divisions and air force squadrons to forward positions suggesting an intent to seriously challenge any Soviet advance at an early stage before it could penetrate deep into industrial Manchuria, for example.

These developments, viewed separately, have evoked mild interest in the top of government officials concerned with China.

Fundamental Shift

But, in a series of interviews, well-placed sources at the Pentagon and other agencies said that they were convinced that, when taken together, these events showed that Peking had decided that the mounting Soviet buildup of large-scale conventional and nuclear-war forces along the border was so menacing as to require a fundamental shift in China's military and diplomatic strategy.

The focus on small tactical nuclear weapons in the last few years suggests to some officials that Peking is more eager to come up with a quick winner to what it perceives as the immediate menace represented by the Soviet border buildup, than concentrating now on warheads for its missiles.

China now is believed to have deployed a total of 15 to 30 600-mile medium-range missiles and 5 to 15 1,500-mile intermediate-range missiles. Its first 4,000 to 6,000-mile intercontinental ballistic missile apparently has not yet been test-fired at full range.

It will be several years at best before Peking will have enough ICBMs to threaten seriously the 100 defensive missiles the Soviet Union is permitted to deploy around Moscow under its arms limitation agreement with the United States. Thus deterrence must be based more immediately on other forces.

Vulnerable Capability

China's small force of missiles and Tu-16 bombers could destroy cities such as Vladivostok in Soviet Asia; in retaliation for a first strike by the Russians, but analysis suggest that Peking may not be sanguine about deterring Soviet leaders with so limited a capability, particularly when most of the missiles and bombers are vulnerable to surprise attack.

Large numbers of tactical nuclear weapons that can be used on the battlefield are another matter. Analysts point out that the Soviet Union now has at least 45 ground divisions along the Chinese-Soviet border, representing about one quarter of its army. Some contend that several more divisions, at less than full strength, are in reserve nearby.

Such units must be supplied by a single, vulnerable rail line, the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and by air transport.

To punch through defenses set up by regular Chinese divisions, the Russians would have to concentrate their tanks, artillery and troops, presenting relatively easy targets for tactical nuclear weapons. The F-6 is believed to have an operational radius of about 300 miles.

Besides the F-6 fighter-bomber, the Chinese are reported to be building more than 200 MiG-19 jet fighters a year and possibly a small number of MiG-21s. These might be used to provide fighter cover for F-6s carrying nuclear weapons.

Army to Probe Racism Clash At German Base

LUDWIGSBURG, West Germany, July 25 (AP).—The U.S. Army said today it has appointed three officers to investigate a race riot here that left 20 soldiers injured, two of them in the hospital.

A VII Corps statement said: "Tension erupted into fighting between blacks and whites at Krabbenkoch Kaserne Saturday evening about 8 p.m. when rumors spread that blacks were taking control of the post."

About 20 white soldiers went to an enlisted men's club, where they and a group of black soldiers who were in the club clashed for about 20 minutes, the statement said.

It added that "the whites then left the club and a group of about 30 blacks went into the 34th Signal Battalion billets area where they assaulted white soldiers and broke some windows."

In Monument ed of Weeds

Egypt, July 25 (UPI).—Ancient Trojan markets open tomorrow after being closed away from thorn bushes and brambles, the city has said today. Authorities created a furor in the market and other Roman sites, such as Troy, the tomb of Augustus July 10—at the height of the tourist season.



ROYAL FAMILY.—17-year-old Jigme Singha Wangchuk, new king of Bhutan, with his mother Kesang Wangchuk in Calcutta recently. The prince became king following death of his father on Friday.

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—Sudan and the United States resumed diplomatic relations today after a five-year break, the State Department announced, and an exchange of ambassadors will take place in the near future. The Sudanese government of President Gaafar Numeiri announced last Wednesday its decision to resume ties with Washington. Abdel Aziz Hamza, the top Sudanese diplomat in Washington, met Secretary of State William P. Rogers yesterday to convey officially the decision.

Sudan is the second Arab country to restore relations with the United States this month. The Red Sea state of Yemen resumed relations July 1.

They went packed in a sealed truck equipped with a large oxygen cylinder to keep them alive during the long road journey from Alessandria in northern Italy to Paris, they added.

They told police that they had been responsible for paying their air, ship and rail fares from their countries to Alessandria by way of Tunis, Palermo and Rome.

They did not mention any specific organization, but insisted that Chile was losing out because several of its proposals had been rejected even though there was no objection of a technical kind.

He said Chile's difficulties had been partly compensated for by the assistance of socialist countries.

The difficulties and problems would be met realistically, he added, "without hiding the fact that sacrifices will be necessary...

Kenyan Asks UN to Probe Slave Trade'**Smuggling of Africans Seen as Vast Racket**

GENEVA, July 25 (UPI).—The United Nations Economic and Social Council was asked today to investigate the illegal traffic in African labor between Europe and Africa.

Odero Jowi of Kenya told the council that Africans are being lured to Europe with promises of good jobs at high pay.

"Once they set foot on European soil, these African laborers find themselves in actual slavery, are transported in containers like commodities and are left entirely at the mercy of the racketeers," he said.

Mr. Jowi said that the traffic "has been going on for some time" and mostly involves North Africans and citizens of Mali who are brought into France and Italy.

He said that the council should make a full investigation to enable governments to take action.

Paid to Be Snapped

ROME, July 25 (Reuters).—Fifty-nine Africans who tried to emigrate illegally to France earlier this month have told police investigators here that they had to pay about \$150 each for clandestine transportation across the French frontier.

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He promised that from Oct. 1 prices would be readjusted "to discriminate in such a way that higher income groups will contribute more to the development of the country," but did not amplify this.

He explained his economic blockade remark by saying that lines of credit advanced to Chile by the United States stood at \$20 million in August 1970—just before he took office—and had fallen to \$3 million in June this year.

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The Rule of Law'

Britain's fast-spreading labor unrest sprang from difficulties over technological innovation but it is more and more becoming a strike against the law. This is no new thing in the history of organized labor. Its early strikes—yes, its very organization—were delivered in the teeth of common law and statutes against combinations and conspiracies. But what labor was forced to do when it was weak and what labor does now when it is powerful are not necessarily the same in terms of social values.

The British strikes began with friction between the truckers and the dockers over who was to handle the containerized cargoes of today, and how. This problem afflicts American ports as well, although progress has been made in solving it. But out of that dispute in Britain—essentially one between two segments of a single union—came the sentencing of five men for contempt of the new national industrial court, established under legislation passed by the Conservative majority against strong opposition from the unions. This touched off a wave of strikes, directed against the law, rather than the economic questions involved in containerization.

When the five were sentenced, Sir John Donaldson, president of the industrial relations court, said that men could not pick and choose among the laws they would obey; they could not depend on it for the protection of their homes and families and then defy it when it obstructed their objectives. "Our whole way of life," said Sir John, "is based upon the acceptance of the rule of law."

But to this the unions might reply that their way of life began with opposition to

the law, and their chief weapon, the strike, is an exertion of naked economic power. This is quite true, just as lockouts and the assertion by management of its prerogative to pay wages and impose working conditions and hours suitable to itself was an expression of stark economic realities—as management saw them.

Much has been done to limit the prerogatives of management, in most Western countries. But the evolution of industrial law in the broad sense, which would permit issues to be argued out and settled in court, rather than fought out on the picket line, is far from a reality. Both management and labor fear the courts; both are reluctant to turn over authority—which could determine union survival, company survival, the bread and butter of workers and the dividends of stockholders—to any extraneous body. Nor as the recent coal strikes in Britain proved, does the fact that an industry may be nationalized make any real difference.

Yet the community does have an acute interest in the preservation of a reasonable degree of continuous production. When the king's officers enforced the king's peace on warring barons or the outlaws of the highway, it served the common good by keeping the crops sown and trade alive. It infringed upon the pretensions of local lords, no less than it inhibited the crimes of mere brigands. But it was essential for the growth and prosperity of a nation. Somehow, the same must be accomplished as against the lordship of labor and capital, whether the capital be owned by the state or by individuals, whether the labor be organized or unorganized, whether their aims be predatory or principled.

Egyptian Belligerence

President Sadat and Egyptian missile crews have already undermined hope that the announcement of the expulsion of Soviet advisers from Egypt might mark a turn toward rationality and peace in the Middle East.

Although the withdrawal of even a portion of the estimated 10,000 to 20,000 troops that have been stationed in Egypt renders such threats more futile and foolish than ever, Mr. Sadat resorted to the old inflammatory rhetoric of confrontation with Israel in his address to the Arab Socialist Union. Not content with lambasting the Russians for withholding offensive arms, the Egyptian president also attacked and distorted American peace efforts in a manner calculated to discourage further attempts from any quarter to initiate meaningful negotiations. His renewed rejection of direct talks with Israel as the equivalent of "surrender" ignores the recent example of Pakistan, whose President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto journeyed to New Delhi to negotiate—successfully—the withdrawal of Indian troops from Pakistani soil.

President Sadat's militant tone was

accentuated by the shooting of missiles at two Israeli planes which the Israelis said were on a "routine flight" over occupied Sinai. It is possible, of course, that Mr. Sadat's unfortunate rhetoric is merely his way of concealing from the Egyptian public the more peaceable intentions hinted at by the Egyptian information minister, Mohamed el-Zayyat; that the breach of the canal cease-fire was a legitimate response to an Israeli provocation, real or imagined. But this ominous combination of Egyptian words and deeds so soon after Sadat's declaration of independence from Soviet restraints suggests that the Kremlin showed remarkably good judgment in allowing itself to be invited out of an untenable situation.

If the Egyptians are really determined to bring down a new catastrophe upon themselves and the entire Middle East, the Russians are well out of it. Indeed, the "over-caution" with which Mr. Sadat has charged his Moscow "friends" may prove to have been the kind of prudent big-power restraint that President Nixon has often preached but so far has failed to practice in Southeast Asia.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Vietnam Talks

If the system of parallel private talks which Washington and Hanoi seem to have initiated this week was intended to revive the Paris conference, moribund since its birth in 1968, let's say off-hand that it's a failure. The six hours which Mr. Kissinger spent somewhere in Paris Wednesday with Messrs. Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy apparently had no effect on the official talks. They merely contributed to making the negotiations on Avenue Kleber appear a little more derisory, sterile and close to ridiculous.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Ulster, Continued...

Mr. Whitelaw has now made clear to the Catholics the collusion of the London forces with the Protestant majority in Ulster. For the Catholics therefore, any compromising becomes treason, and in this exasperation of passions and antagonisms, they are going to fully support those of them who protect them with their rifles.

—From *L'Aurore* (Paris).

* * *

Are we going to watch the British Army be compelled to fight on two fronts? To say the truth, it seems indeed that Mr. Whitelaw, "the man of reconciliation" has no other choice any longer than to force reason upon the extremists of both camps.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

* * *

Is the cause of peace imperiled more by the IRA leaders who just indulged in an atrocious outburst of terror and murders in Belfast thereby annihilating every possibility of easing the situation, or by the Protestants

—From *Arbeiderbladet* (Oslo).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 26, 1897

PARIS—President McKinley has practically admitted that this country must repudiate silver. In his message asking for the appointment of a Currency Commission, which was sent to Congress yesterday shortly before its adjournment, he commented to the consideration of Congress the report of the Indianapolis convention. Mr. McKinley's thorough endorsement of this report angers his bi-metallic followers.

Fifty Years Ago

July 26, 1922

PARIS—It is announced by the administration that the Note sent to Great Britain, asking aid to halt the smuggling of liquor, was dispatched only after officials here were convinced that it is impossible to stem the flood of liquor from the Bahamas and also direct from England, unless Great Britain aids. One question involved is that of false clearance papers which are held by the rum runners.



Youth, Space and Time in Morocco

By C. L. Sulzberger

RABAT—Unusual interest

abroad focuses on the American electoral campaign not merely because there is striking difference between certain defense and diplomatic policies as enunciated by President Nixon and Senator McGovern but also because the recent Democratic convention was seen as a dramatic manifestation of a problem concerning most contemporary nations, regardless of ideology. This is the famous generation gap.

In various ways the discontent

of youth with its elders has been demonstrated during recent years in the United States, Yugoslavia, Egypt, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, to name but a few. There is an explosion of young people with explosive ideas. It is sometimes hard to recollect that, as a South American saying goes, "In the eyes of our grandparents we are all revolutionaries."

For Morocco, this is a key question because, like many developing lands, it has a disproportionate number of youngsters and, not being heavily industrialized, has difficulty providing the kinds of jobs they want—in sufficient quantity. It is estimated that half this country's 17 million people are 21 or younger.

Hassan's View

King Hassan II is clearly concerned with lifting this energetic and enormous mass of youngsters into his country's uneasy social structure. He says: "There will always be a generation gap. The young want space and the old want time." But then he adds:

"Here we have ample opportunities for young people. We lack sufficient cadres in our technical and administrative branches and there is so much to do that any bright youngster can find his chance. You often see a 25-year-old engineer working beside someone twice his age. Many employers are younger than their employees."

The principal problem, he contends, is psychological. If a nation's youth feels out of tune with that nation's society, difficulties begin. Yet he thinks this ultimately easier to face here than in a highly advanced land like the U.S. where youth is so evidently feeling restless.

Morocco, like other undeveloped countries, has immediate room for bright young men when they finish their education. They need not wait for years, feeling frustrated, because an older managerial class is already installed and slow to give way.

The only thing is to insure that youngsters are not rendered needlessly impatient by "stupidities."

With this in mind, the king emphasizes Islam as a stabilizing force to knit the community together. He thinks this provides the necessary cement. But, in talking of Islam, Hassan makes clear he is speaking of it "as a way of life" and not just as a religious faith.

Holy Position

It is not his intention, he says, to try and get between a man and his creator, to intrude into his prayers. This is his private affair. The king himself has a holy personal position as a direct descendant of the prophet Mohammed.

Indeed, he stresses religious tolerance by acknowledging that, despite fanatical passions that infect some corners of the Moslem world, the two men he has most admired (apart from his late

father, King Mohammed V) are Pierre Mendès-France and Léon Blum, both French Jews.

Of Blum, he says: "He was a great upholder of the law, a fine jurist. He spoke for public responsibility to the law and of the relationship of the law to the public. No one with any legal understanding can fail to appreciate his qualities." The king has a law degree himself.

What he means when referring to Islam as "a way of life" is that understanding between differing age groups can be increased if guided by some philosophical conception.

This is the famous

generation gap for two.

The other board game Mr.

Smith mentions sounds to me like Chinese chess, a game involving arbitrary gimmicks which prevent it from being a genuine strategic game on the level of go, chess, etc., for that matter.

Howard Gold.

Amsterdam.

Mr. Kraft, reporting on his trip to Hanoi, says that he has been unable to have any unorganized contact with the people of that country and tells of his being constantly guided by officials. I wonder then how it is possible for him to say that the North Vietnamese people are absolutely united under the present leadership? Where is the evidence? One has to ask some questions when the North Vietnamese have issued total mobilization orders and said that people who don't work will be obliged to do so. This assuredly means that concord and discipline are not as perfect as Mr. Kraft says they are.

MARGIE GOLDSMITH.

Paris.

Jane Fonda has gone too far

in stating that President Nixon is a traitor—which one of them gave "aid and comfort to the enemy." Mr. Nixon with his unifying efforts to reach a just peace with honor for both sides, or toothy Jane with her visits and smiles and handshakes in North Vietnam?

What is the American government waiting for to recall her passport or, better yet, exile her to Hanoi with an interdiction to set foot in the United States. Freedom of speech is one thing, license to attack one's country is quite another.

ELEANOR PERREAU.

Paris.

Kraft From Hanoi

Upon reading Joseph Kraft's first article following his visit to North Vietnam (IHT, July 18), I once again realized that no nation upon this earth could

defeat the Vietnamese people's determination to rid themselves of white Western influence.

Mr. Kraft concludes by observing that it was his impression that the North Vietnamese regime is one of the most Communist regimes anywhere in the world—tough, resolute, disciplined, organized to the rice roots and with a missionary belief in revolutionary purposes that absorbs all dissension.

Most nations in the white Western world—the Soviet Union included—lack this firm determination to overcome the obstacles which each and every Vietnamese in the North has voluntarily carried upon his/her shoulders.

Bombs no more kill ideas than

do the ones when the Roman empire threw the individual

leaving Jewish persons to them

shortly after the crucifixion of the Messiah of the Jewish people.

That handful of revolutionaries

could not be whipped. The determination to defeat the enemy,

no matter what the cost in self-sacrifice, is all that is necessary for anyone to prove himself in this world of all possible worlds.

It is obvious, therefore, that the continuing disintegration of the United States of America will

go on because there is no reason

and no resolution and no belief

in any purpose until its suicidal

tendency ends. The deepening

moral crisis McCarthy saw in

1968 has not been solved by the

immoral leadership of President

Nixon. The inquisitor of Alger

Hussein

is the same as the

iniquitous

dictatorship of the

Chinese Communists.

CHARLES H. SMITH JR.

Frankfurt.

Advantage Fischer

An aspect of the unbelievable

conduct of Fischer in the World

Chess Championship which has

not been given due relevance

is that the organizers of the match,

while appealing Fischer in his

wildest whims, are at the same

time damaging Spassky, who

must be obviously playing under

the pressure of repressed feelings,

and therefore not at his best.

Even the forfeited game must

have been more damaging to

Fischer than to Spassky.

PISTO MANES.

Milan.

Do Not Pass Go

Charles H. Smith Jr.'s recol-

lections of the game he "tried

to play some 25 years ago in

Japan" (Letters, July 18), do

indeed fit the game of go, re-

called to my memory by my story

in the IHT July 11. The board

is, as I remembered it, ruled

with horizontal and vertical lines,

in each way, producing 361 inter-

sections. The only move is to

place the "black and white but-

tons" (they are called "stones")

on the intersections, where they



The gypsy camp setting from the Orange production of "Il Trovatore."

Studio Bernsteina

avid Stevens

France (GHT)—It was in place for the opening event of the e-only performance "Trovatore," that quintessential romantic opera international cast different settings of the theater here, and an demanding audience fitting its huge semis.

The real nightmare was the conductor. Reynald Giovannetti is a gifted young opera conductor, but there was not much he could do to hold together soloists and chorus spread out so far and more away on the vast stage. Some of the ensembles dissolved into chaos, while in others, the singers and the British chorus—the Ambrosian Opera Singers—pulled themselves together admirably. Less understandable were some of Giovannetti's extremes of tempo, rushing Caballe through her Act I caballetta or putting the brakes on so hard that the occasional ensemble all but fell apart.

Yet the magic was there, too. Miss Canale's singing of "D'amor sull'rose" was Verdi singing of the most exquisite sort, and the resulting acclamation stopped the show for minutes. Miss Arkhipova, the Soviet mezzo who made such a strong impression during the Bolshoi's Paris visit, is too aristocratic an artist to be an idiomatically Azucena, but her refined tone and restrained passion made her a consistent pillar of strength.

Peter Glossop was a powerful Count di Luna, although sometimes his singing was strained, while Ludovic Spies was a stalwart, un-Italianate Manrico, and his unexciting "Di quella pira" brought forth some noisy rebukes.

Flaws, Magic of 'Trovatore' Performed in Roman Theater

slow-moving airplane entered the competition, and Irina Arkhipova had the same trouble at the beginning of "Stride la vampa."

Last Stage

From his auditors, Nicola Zaccaria was an expert Ferrando. The time and space problems raised some havoc with Charles Hamilton's staging. He tried to compensate for the absence of a curtain by introducing some between-scenes continuity, but it was not very helpful, although the setting-up of a gypsy camp on the open stage provided a good touch. Verdi, unfortunately, did not supply enough marching music to get the armed forces on and off the huge stage in a very orderly way. The result was rather a routine "Trovatore" staging.

Next year, the festival's directors promise Birgit Nilsson in "Tristan und Isolde" with Karl Böhm conducting, and plan an Italian opera—"Semiramide" with Joan Sutherland is a possibility, or Verdi's "Otello"—as well as

only more of it. Filippo Sanjust's costumes were handsome and appropriate.

But despite the problems, the feeling persists that staging opera here is what this relatively new festival should and will continue to do. This "Trovatore" was a first try, and an ambitious one, and the problems it exposed are not necessarily insurmountable. The audience exists—apparently an international one that will go halfway around the world for something exciting enough.

Next year, the festival's directors promise Birgit Nilsson in "Tristan und Isolde" with Karl Böhm conducting, and plan an Italian opera—"Semiramide" with Joan Sutherland is a possibility, or Verdi's "Otello"—as well as

having hopes of bringing the New York City Ballet over.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 25 (GHT)—This is how The New York Times' critics rate the new movies:

"The Man," based on Irving Wallace's 1963 novel about the first black President of the United States, stars James Earl Jones as Douglas Dilman, president pro tempore of the U.S. Senate (the Vice-President has had a stroke), who becomes President after the incumbent and the speaker of the House are killed when a ceiling falls on their heads during a summit conference in Germany.

"It's an indication of the difficulty I had in relating to 'The Man' that for the rest of the movie, which only exploits feelings as melodramatic conveniences, I kept wondering what really happened," Vincent Canby

writes. "Hadn't anyone—the CIA or somebody—checked out the palace? Had the Russians been fiddling around? Did a leak? I simply couldn't buy the causal explanation: 'Well, you know those old palaces, Jim.' Apart from the story, which Canby says doesn't make much sense, 'what is most memorable is the supremely dopey dialogue.' On the plus side, however, Mr. Jones 'persists in being an interesting actor no matter what.' Rod Serling wrote the story and screenplay. Joseph Sargent ("The Forbin Project") directed.

"Stand Up and Be Counted," directed by Jackie Cooper, focuses mainly on women's liberation as it affects several families in Denver, according to The Times critic.

Offering some "pithy, explicit dialogues, a few gags and giggles and fewer constructive answers," "As an examination of current revolution, it erratically skips between comedy and serious causes with somewhat less than impressive impact either way," A.H. Weiler writes. Heading the cast, as a fashion writer sent to cover the lib scene in Denver, her home town, Jacqueline Bisset is "decorative but as unbelievable in the role as her English accent. And her unresolved liaison with Gary Lockwood, as an airline pilot, is not an endorsement of the movement either." However, Lee Purcell, as Miss Bisset's "militant feminist sister who arranges to become pregnant without romance or marriage," and Anne Francis, as their mother, "do have some incisive moments."

His evening dresses look human for the first time since he started designing. Up to now they have always been more like gag posters than clothes, but this time they are wearable and even pretty, especially the mauve pink satin skirt with a neckline cut to the waist and a top of ruffles.

The sweaters and body stockings are the bread and butter of the Courrèges collection. Alone,

they have made him a millionaire. At the opening, his four types of rib knit body stockings with different-length legs and different tops were all shown decorated with the curly Mongolian lamb Courrèges used for coat linings.

Balmain likes lots of bright cherry red this season. He uses

Macy of his sweaters are patterned: the newest—bold Argyles.

Courrèges likes two worn together,

for example a tank top patterned

pullover on top of a heavier turtle neck.

It's still Halloween in the new Lanvin collection. When else could you possibly wear a medieval page boy's sequined embroidered tunic? Or a black dress with a ballet dancer's tutu with a white cotton tail?

The new clothes may be fun and games for Lanvin's good-looking boutique on the Faubourg St. Honoré, but they're hard to figure out as a Paris couture collection. If you have a sense of humor about fashion, though, some of the offbeat things designer Jules François Crahay has thought up will simply make you die laughing. Take those just above ankle-length big-plaid pants and the bellhop jackets with the oversize revers.

You feel like mowing right back at the lifelike cowhide pattern that he has appliquéd in wool on both daytime and evening clothes.

Lanvin has all kinds of evening clothes, lams, chifons, great wrap-around kimono coats to cover them and the pastel fox hats that are an absolute must for fall.

Platform sole are all over the Paris collections. They have even caught up with conservative Balmain, where they come as a slight surprise: It's like seeing your mother in a tarty wig.

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Balmain is not so conservative, either, when it comes to those evening necklines on his black velvet and draped mat jersey halter gowns. He cuts them way down and farther out than he ever has before.

When I say, "I miss Chanel," it pretty well sums up the new collection designed by Gaston Berthelot. The suits are bigger and looser than Chanel ever made them. The tweeds may be the same, but they lack the brilliance of the shades Chanel used to pick.

Two thirds of the collection are Chanel suits or coats over dresses and here's hoping that plenty of women with no memory for the original look will want to wear them. They're good clothes. The evening clothes were improvised by Berthelot. He revives stiffer brocades and wins first prize in the ruffle contest that the Paris couture seems to be conducting.

So far it hasn't been a rewarding Paris season. In fact, to many of us, it's a great anti-climax to some of the great American ready-to-wear collections on Seventh Avenue last May.

Painting Recovered

BRUSSELS, July 25 (AP)—A charcoal drawing by Belgian painter James Ensor stolen last week from a Brussels art gallery was found Monday night in a vacant lot of a Brussels suburb, police reported today. The work, "Chamber Music," was estimated at 750,000 Belgian francs.

Paris Fashions: Courrèges Moves to a Sexier Look

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 25—Courrèges is alive and well and so is his collection, certainly the best thing on the fashion scene here today.

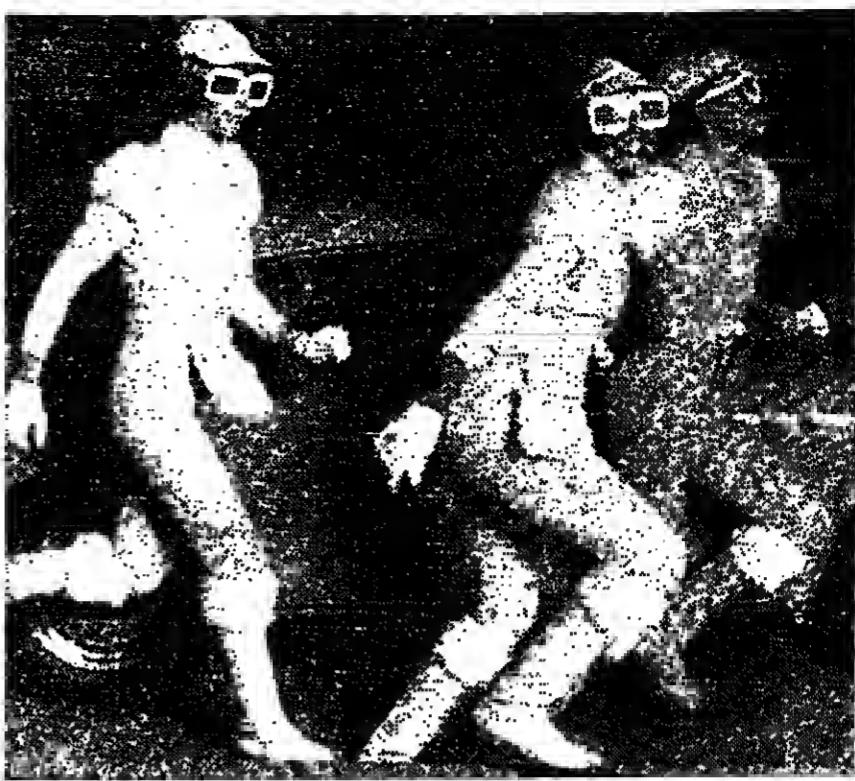
The man who started as a fitter on Balenciaga and made a fortune on his own by dressing women like pampered babies is moving on to a sexier, more adult look than his bonnets and boyish dresses. Though he still keeps his basic concept, signs of the times at his opening this morning were softer music, curvier clothes, hairdos with ribbons and ringlets, many more evening clothes and even a touch of mink.

When the limp, kookie look came in, Courrèges was temporarily out of favor, but he's right back on top, at least as far as the Paris women are concerned. His is the summer uniform that the most chic women are wearing around town this week. It's a wraparound linen skirt, piped in white, and worn with a rib-knit, short-sleeved white cotton T-shirt.

In the new collection he follows it up with the same skirt in the gray-flannel look, and the same T-shirt in a heavier version.

Though the Courrèges collection gives the impression of more dresses and skirts than pants, they come out about even, it turned out in an after-the-show count. Courrèges is sure that every woman's life nowadays calls for pants, and since they're going to wear them, they might as well be his. The new ones have the same easy-to-wear cut they have always had. They are waist-high, zip up the front and fall straight and wide down the sides.

To cover both pants and skirts he has a new cap sleeve coat that leaves the arms bare for sweaters, batiste jackets of wool, vinyl or



From Courrèges: blouson with furry sleeves worn over leotards

the two together and a longer, belled jacket worn, as in other houses, over an evening dress. He goes all out for mink in sporty jackets of brown or white mink, and in a luxurious toecap of orange-dyed mink and leather. He likes orange all through the collection, even to vinyl in an orange and white gingham check, but the two shades he harps on most consistently are ivory, much softer than his usual poster colors, and a candy pink much more definite than his trademark lavender pastels.

Courrèges uses silk crepe for the first time. It comes as a real shocker and must have surprised even the designer himself, since it dances onto his stage in only three outfitts. One of them is a marvelous looking pair of sky blue evening slacks.

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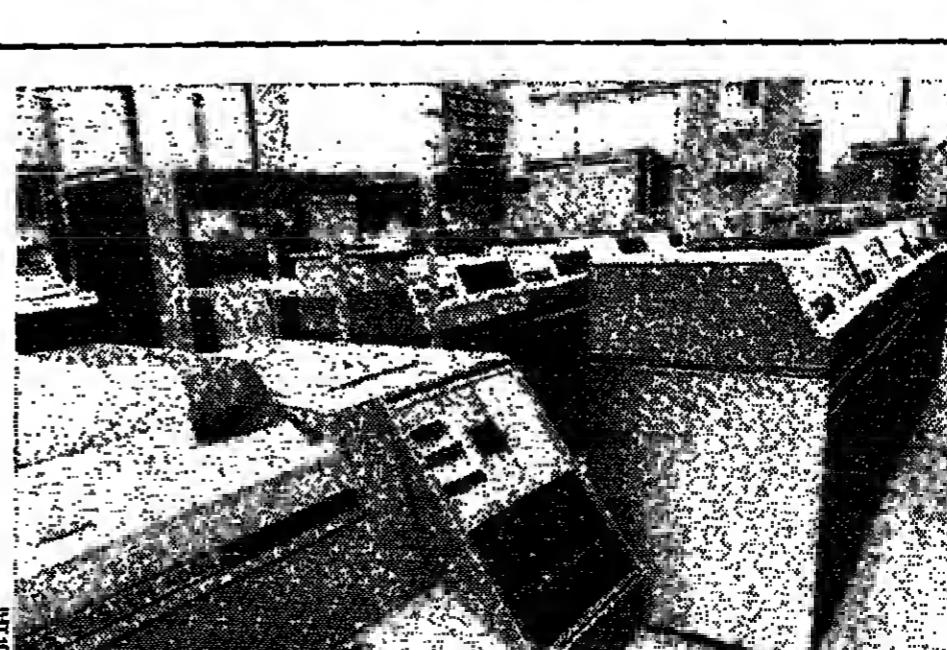
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American Stock Exchange Trading

Ind	St	Co.	First	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net	1972- Stocks and Div.	1972- Stocks and Div.	1st	High	Low	Last	Chg.
In S	1004	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
Corp	Co.	20	100	100	98	100	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
Gas	Co.	20	100	100	98	100	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
dmf	Alm	0	100	100	98	100	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	3	3	30	30	28	30	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	4	4	40	40	38	40	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	5	5	50	50	48	50	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	6	6	60	60	58	60	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	7	7	70	70	68	70	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	8	8	80	80	78	80	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	9	9	90	90	88	90	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	10	10	100	100	98	100	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	11	11	110	110	108	110	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	12	12	120	120	118	120	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	13	13	130	130	128	130	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	14	14	140	140	138	140	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	15	15	150	150	148	150	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	16	16	160	160	158	160	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	17	17	170	170	168	170	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	18	18	180	180	178	180	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	19	19	190	190	188	190	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	20	20	200	200	198	200	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	21	21	210	210	208	210	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	22	22	220	220	218	220	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	23	23	230	230	228	230	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	24	24	240	240	238	240	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	25	25	250	250	248	250	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	26	26	260	260	258	260	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	27	27	270	270	268	270	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	28	28	280	280	278	280	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	29	29	290	290	288	290	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	30	30	300	300	298	300	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	31	31	310	310	308	310	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	32	32	320	320	318	320	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	33	33	330	330	328	330	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	34	34	340	340	338	340	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	35	35	350	350	348	350	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	36	36	360	360	358	360	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	37	37	370	370	368	370	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	38	38	380	380	378	380	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	39	39	390	390	388	390	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	40	40	400	400	398	400	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	41	41	410	410	408	410	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	42	42	420	420	418	420	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	43	43	430	430	428	430	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	44	44	440	440	438	440	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	45	45	450	450	448	450	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	46	46	460	460	458	460	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	47	47	470	470	468	470	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	48	48	480	480	478	480	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	49	49	490	490	488	490	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	50	50	500	500	498	500	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	51	51	510	510	508	510	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	52	52	520	520	518	520	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	53	53	530	530	528	530	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	54	54	540	540	538	540	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	55	55	550	550	548	550	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	56	56	560	560	558	560	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	57	57	570	570	568	570	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	58	58	580	580	578	580	-2	1000	First	20	210	208	210	+2	1000
harm	59	59	590	590	588	590</									

Lio Reportedly 'Steps Aside'**Cubs' Durocher Is Out; Cookman New Manager**

ATLANTA, July 25 (UPI).—The Chicago Cubs announced last night that Leo Durocher had been replaced as manager by Carroll Lockman, a farm club executive for the Cubs.

Cubs' vice-president John Holland said Lockman, assistant to the resident and director of player development for the National baseball club, would be in charge of the team when the Cubs play in Philadelphia Thursday following the All-Star break.

Holland said that Lockman has agreed to manage the Cubs at through the end of the current season. He also will continue as the Cubs' executive staff with the title of vice-president player development.

Holland said Cubs' owner and president Phil Wrigley had agreed

to Durocher's decision to step aside as manager of the team.

A statement today from Chicago, Wrigley said, "I believe

a majority of the loyal Cubs fans are as grateful as I am for

Durocher has done in bringing team up to a contending post

for the past six and one-half

years. When we asked Leo to join

Cubs in 1965," Wrigley said, "I wanted him because he was

the right man and succeeded as we

he would. After just 3 years, Leo managed a con-

tinuous season which he has had 100

support from me."

He said the team, as a

team, hasn't seemed to be play-

ing its potential lately.

There has been any friction

between the team and the players this

year. Durocher's decision will

be players to find out the

remainder of the season they are pennant contend-

ers. Durocher has to work with the Cubs on

an ongoing basis "to analyze

and assist in future

play," said he was "pardoned" that Lockman had

been succeeded by Durocher.

Lockman is the best man in the

organization for the job

replacing Leo Durocher,"

said he was a member of the

New York Giants when Leo was

manager in the early 1950s

when he was on the Giants

100-winning teams of 1951

54. Durocher also managed

1954 Brooklyn Dodgers to

national league pennant.

After the first game by his man-

ager, Andrew Beattie, who was fed

up with the interference of his

selectors.

Man of Opinions

Durocher has long been the

stormy petrel of British football,

admired by many, deplored by

others. He had a protracted spell

as manager of London's Chelsea,

where he built a fine young team

which ultimately fell in ruins

about him. He was certainly ill-

advised to attack those clubs and

players who refused to cooperate

with him over his Scottish ad-

venture, reluctant to incur the

long voyage and the extra physi-

cal and mental strain after so

taxing a season. Yet, provided he

and his officials can maintain at

least an armed truce, the laugh

appears to be with Durocher. He

achieved what he did in Brazil

without a host of leading players,

such as Eddie Gray of Leeds,

Murdoch and Johnstone of Celtic,

Cooke of Chelsea, Jardine of

Rangers, and can now afford to

spur them all. Indeed, he has

actually threatened never to pick

Cooke or Hibernians' Pat Stan-

ton again, a threat quickly dis-

avowed by his president.

Yet whom would they, and the

others, displace? Alan Jardine was

acknowledged as the most accom-

plished, versatile attacking

rightback in Britain, when along

comes an untried 20-year-old,

Foray of Kilmarnock, who pro-

ceeds to overtake in Brazil like

an assured, accomplished veteran.

There is just one respect in which

Durocher will have to make up

his mind—in which a strange

vacillation may have cost him the

Brazilian match.

He has been strangely fes-

tish about the choice of the

Manchester United veteran, Den-

nis Law, at center-forward.

When Scotland played the Czechs,

the whole forward-line was galv-

anized when an ineffectual Law

came off and the incisive, blond

Colin Stein of Rangers came on.

It was to be expected that Stein

would play the whole of the game

against Brazil; instead, he did

not play at all.

Law's significance is an es-

sentially talismanic one. He has

been a star—with Huddersfield,

Manchester City, Torino, Man-

chester United—for some 15 years,

and is still, like some dormant

volcano, capable of the odd,

spectacular eruption. However, if

the Scots are to overcome the

Czechs—who eliminated them

from the 1963 World Cup qual-

ifying round—not to mention the

Danes, who beat them last year

in a Nations Cup match, they

will have to put sentiment aside.

Alex and Independent of

Buenos Aires, I am sorry to say,

we have come to terms on the dates

of their ill-matched matches for

the Intercontinental Champion-

ship: Oct. 4 and Oct. 18, the sec-

ond leg in Amsterdam, and any

eventual play-off in Mexico. I hope

Ajax has been encouraged by

the appalling brawl the Ar-

gentines became involved in

when they played Yugoslavia for

third place in the Independence

Cup. One of the two Argentinians

sent off was... Pastoriza, the

Argentine and Independent

captain, fortunately, as we know,

due to Monaco and the French

Championship, if permission is

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JULY 26, 1972

"I reflected as I was cutting out the magazine piece for my files that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of pairs of scissors were simultaneously detaching the same page for the same purpose, but that while I knew the statement was wrong, most of the others wouldn't."

The Art of Muddying the Pool of Human Knowledge

By Waverley Root

PARIS (IHT).—In my youth, I once set out to read the Encyclopedia Britannica and for a while I knew all about everything that began with any letter no farther along in the alphabet than G except in the field of mathematics, for which all the articles seemed to have been written by Einstein for the sole understanding of Norbert Wiener.

I have been a devourer of encyclopedias, dictionaries and the like ever since, and at the moment I am up to my neck in reference books in pursuit of the subject of the nature, history and folklore of food. In this process, I have become increasingly impressed by a curious phenomenon—the unreliability of even the most authoritative reference books. I find it impossible to understand how they can be so useful and informative when taken as a whole, yet so far off on the details.

The reference books are aggressively erratic about food, but I am beginning to suspect that anyone specializing on a single subject would find them equally inaccurate on that subject too—in short, are they not perhaps often misleading all along the line?

Some years ago, for a reason now forgotten, I wanted to find out at exactly what period Neanderthal man flourished, if being a Neanderthal can be described as flourishing. I consulted a large English-language encyclopedia in my library for which I had, and for that matter still have, a good deal of respect: three separate articles took up the subject of Neanderthal man, and each of them attributed him to a different period. I turned to a large French-language encyclopedia for arbitration. It had two articles which dealt with Neanderthal man, which gave me two sets of different dates, neither of which coincided with any of the first three.

If the reader thinks he might be amused by a blow-by-blown account of one of my battles with the reference books, let me refer him to Harper's magazine for August (adv.), in which I recount the intricacies of an attempt to establish the exact identity of caraway. It all started in this newspaper, when I contributed to it an article on anise (IHT, May 19, 1971), in which I made a passing reference to caraway. How far the International Herald Tribune throws its beans I discovered when I received a letter from a herbalist in a small town of Colorado who wanted to know, precisely, what caraway was. It seemed an easy question, I thought I could answer it in five minutes, and I reached confidently for a book on spices in my library.

Four months later I was still reaching for reference books, but with less confidence. In the end I got the answer, not from the books, but from seeds sent to me from Holland, Morocco and, thanks to my correspondent, Colorado. In the interval, I had discovered that practically everything that has been written about caraway in the reference books is wrong.

The Scallion

Another example: one of the most reliable encyclopedias I know reports that the scallion was unknown to the ancients and was first introduced into Europe by the Crusaders, who imported it from Asia; hence its name—and in the same breath it gives the authority for this derivation as Pilat, who, if I am not mistaken, antedated the Crusaders by a thousand

years. Less blatantly, a French publishing firm which makes a specialty of encyclopedias presented me a few days ago, in its general encyclopedia, with the information that the pod of the carp bears "a very agreeable sugary pulp" and in its gastronomic encyclopedia that it is "insipid." The same general encyclopedia states that the carp was imported into England in 1614; it is mentioned, obviously as a fish already commonly known there, in "Hamlet," which Shakespeare wrote in 1603 or 1604.

Similarly, it gives as 1885 the date when the American catfish was imported into France to be raised in captivity for the table—but it was in 1871 that this belligerent animal escaped into natural waters in France and all but wiped out several species of more valuable native fish.

It is necessary to be wary in dealing with the reference books; and I have the impression that it is becoming progressively more difficult to avoid their errors as we become more efficient in filing information and opening access to it: we file the misinformation too, where everybody can get to it.

How often I have dredged up a morsel of fact which seemed confirmed by other authorities; and how often have I discovered in the end, sometimes because I found the same information given by different authors in exactly the same words, that what I had encountered was not confirmation, but simply repetition. Everybody is rewriting everybody else (including myself, but I try to be suspicious), so that the same error from the same source is repeated again and again until it is accepted as gospel.

How It Happens

I came across recently a current example of this process. Not very long ago an eminent author, entrusted with writing a book on wine less because he was qualified to do so than because his signature was sure to sell books, admitted that he was at a loss to explain the name of the French drink called rince-cochon, but he knew what it was—whereupon he offered an excellent description of the apéritif called Kir. Kir has nothing to do with rince-cochon. I happen to be old enough to know what rince-cochon is, though the term seems to have disappeared from circulation since the war. Kir is a combination of black currant syrup and white Burgundy wine: rince-cochon is, or was, a mixture of lemon syrup, white wine and soda water. The name could be translated literally as "hogwash," but its sense is more like a ringer-out of a pig—for it is a hangover remedy, and not a bad one, as hangover remedies go. The only real hangover remedy is to drink less the night before, but this requires foresight and discipline, qualities not always on tap, which is why I know what rince-cochon is.

Shortly after the eminent author's mistake occurred, in a book which sold more than a half million copies, a magazine with a circulation of a million and a half repeated it, making a second mistake: it attributed the definition, not to its originator, who, after all, had no standing as a wine expert, but to another author who had. Appalled at finding the expert quoted in support of so obvious an error, I consulted his works and found, as I had expected, that he had never written anything of the kind. But now the error had been hitched to a name which would cause it to be accepted unquestionably. I reflected, as I was cutting out the magazine

piece for my files, that hundreds, or perhaps thousands, of pairs of scissors were simultaneously detaching the same page for the same purpose, but that while I knew the statement was wrong, most of the others would not. The archives of publishers, editors and libraries have enshrined irrevocably the information that Kir and rince-cochon are synonymous, and I suspect that it will shortly become an article of faith that they are.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to get any correct information past the vigilance of the guardians of the status quo, which means, once an error has been fed into the system, the defenders of the error. I suspect that Henry Luce started this when, consciously or unconsciously, he put set at the service of Time by creating man-woman writer-researcher teams, in which eventually the researcher, charged with checking the writer's copy for errors, evolved into the court of last resort, the ultimate censor, the schoolteacher correcting the mistakes of her pupil—the writer.

Book Publishing

The example of the news magazine researcher corrupted the editorial assistants of book publishing houses, often given the title of copy editor to compensate for insufficient pay, who had formerly performed only such useful functions as making sure that the author had not assigned one date to a certain event on page 21 and a different one on page 309 or seeing to it that Desso Kosztolany's name was spelled the same way every time it appeared. This valuable employee used to call the author's attention to any passage where she thought he might possibly have slipped; but what does her counterpart of today do? Conscious of her power as the judge of what is right or wrong, she harshly "corrects" the copy of the author without bothering him with the miserable details: and since she often gets the last crack at the text before it goes to the printer, it is often her idea of the correct version, not the author's, which gets into print.

For book publishing, at least, it is inherently a vicious system. A publisher presumably engages an author to write a book on a given subject because he knows more about it than anybody else. He then turns the manuscript over to a minor assistant who knows nothing in particular about the subject to edit out its mistakes. Let us imagine the author has worked diligently to ferret out a truth mistated in the reference books and set the record straight. What the expert has written sounds strange to the uninitiated copy editor, for it conflicts with the generally accepted error. What does she do? She looks up the point in doubt in the reference books and triumphantly restores the error the author has vainly attempted to eliminate.

Now we are turning the files over to computers, which should guarantee that once a mistake gets into the record it will stay there forever. It is a form of pollution, the muddying of the pool of human knowledge, to which so far nobody has paid much attention. But it might be a fair question to ask whether man is going to render himself extinct not by stifling himself in his own excretions, the fate with which we are currently being threatened, but by rendering his intelligence impotent, smothered under a carefully preserved accumulation of erroneous data.

PEOPLE:

Today's Most Poignant Story

Today's most poignant story concerns Thomas Burdels, 18, of Santa Ana, California, who was imprisoned by his wife, who was reclining thereon, bedwise, when the thing decided to do its thing, so far as. One end latched shut, but Burdels' head and shoulder kept the other end of the sofa open. A friend in the apartment with Burdels could not free him. The friend called firemen, who rescued an unharmed Burdels. ***

A reader noticed that actress Shelley Winters looked plumpish in a recent photo and asked Detroit Magazine about it. Detroit came up with this reply: "I tend to eat as if Hitler were in Pommern and advancing fast," quips Shelley, 50, who gained weight for her role in the upcoming "Poseidon Adventure." Her present pompage is a peak 205."

The Monaco press center, in the person of Nadia Laeste, wishes to set straight the record on the shortened performance of Jerry Lewis Thursday night at the Monte Carlo opera house (People, July 22-23). She writes:

"Mr. Lewis did not walk off the stage in mid-performance... He did a one-man show which was supposed to last 90 minutes. Because he was disturbed by technical matters, he quickened the pace of his show and finished in 55 minutes. He did not complain about disturbing television cameras because there were none at the opera... Mr. Lewis is not capricious, as false reports made him out to be." The newspaper Nice-Matin reported that Lewis, overcome by noise from "up there," left the stage after 50 minutes, saying "...I can no longer fight with the man up there whom you can hear much better than me." The newspaper said it was impossible to pinpoint the source of the noise, but it seemed to be the directions exchanged by lighting operators, amplified by the exceptional acoustics of the theater.

Shelley Winters' father's poor health has now become a common household occurrence. Shelley is a physics major in Boston.

The public relations of the Paducah, Ky., system may have as a way to get press envelopes that look junk mail. Shirley devised a stamp outside of the envelope: "Warning: this in your mailbox is a dead gorilla. He will jump out of the envelope to death."

Margaret Ripp, 16, baked the world's greatest cake. But the in the Dane County at Madison, Wisconsin, ripped off before the chance to decide. She thought her hair had been respon judges said hunger sometimes switch a customer, but they usually wa judging is over.

The high costs of are going even higher Michigan, where no one garage have price to discourage customers. The is \$9 an hour, if she wants to watch, \$15 a customer wants to sa —SAMUEL.

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